

SAYS BOMB FOR BURNS WAS McNAMARA'S PLAN

McManigal Testifies 'James B.' Proposed Blowing Up Detective in His Office.

RELATES MANY EXPLOSIONS

Confessed Dynamiter Gives More Details of Destruction of Non-Union Jobs in Conspiracy Trial.

Indianapolis, Nov. 22.—Explosions at non-union iron works in Milwaukee, Omaha, and Springfield, Mass., were the main theme of the testimony of James B. McManigal, confessed dynamiter, today in the conspiracy trial to blow up the non-union jobs in Chicago. McManigal, who was arrested in Detroit in 1911, after having been charged with the explosion of the Chicago Post Office, testified that he had been in the employ of the Chicago Post Office for some time, and that he had been in the employ of the Chicago Post Office for some time, and that he had been in the employ of the Chicago Post Office for some time.

replied: "Why, it's dynamite. I know it won't hurt me, and kept on playing. She said she had seen boys in a vacant lot kicking about sticks that looked like dynamite. The way J. B. laughed made me mad, and I ordered him out of the house."

Stealing dynamite, hiding it in a shed in Tiffin, Ohio, and then, in suitcases, transporting it on passenger trains to Indianapolis, was an experience also related by McManigal.

Joseph Schwartz, who was arrested today, charged with attempting to obstruct justice by intimidating Cornelius L. Crowley, of Monaca, Penn., a witness, was locked in jail after a preliminary hearing before a United States commissioner.

Robert J. Foster, a detective, and Crowley testified before the commissioner that Schwartz had told the witness he "did not need to tell the truth if he didn't want to." They asserted that Schwartz, learning Crowley was to testify concerning the dynamite hidden in Rochester, Penn., urged him not to appear.

HEARST BACK FROM ABROAD

Editor Comments on Canal Tolls and the Election.

William Randolph Hearst, who has spent the last few months in London and the continent, returned yesterday with his wife on the Cunard liner Mauretania from Liverpool.

While in London Mr. Hearst kept in touch with affairs in general in this country and observed the effect they had upon the British press and public. The editor had no sympathy with England's grievance over the toll arrangements of the Panama Canal. The canal, he said, was built by American enterprise, American brains and American money, and should be used for the benefit of American commerce. Although he is keenly interested in the new American waterway, Mr. Hearst said he did not believe England would take the matter as seriously as is anticipated over here.

Mr. Hearst expressed approval over the outcome of the election. He said he was glad that Wilson was elected, and particularly delighted to learn that California had in the end been awarded to Wilson.

"English manufacturers," he said, "are concerned over our proposed tariff reduction. Personally, I hardly think the Democrats will make a downward revision sufficient to invite foreign plants to invade our markets and put our manufacturers out of business. There will be no wholesale reduction. I am indeed glad the Democrats won. The party which has been too long in power is likely to forget its promises."

"Do you know that over in London they have been following the trial of Becker and the gunmen closely. They had an idea that America was under a reign of gunmen, but the recent convictions have dissipated that opinion."

MARBURG TO BELGIAN POST

Baltimore Man Succeeds Anderson as Minister.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, it was announced today by the Department of State, will be the new United States Minister to Belgium. He succeeds Larz Anderson, recently appointed Ambassador to Japan.

The selection of Mr. Marburg was made soon after the promotion of Mr. Anderson, but announcement was withheld pending the usual diplomatic formalities to determine if he would be acceptable to the Belgian government.

The change of ministers at Brussels will take place in the next few weeks. Mr. Anderson is expected to come to Washington and to visit his home in Brookline, Mass., before going to Tokio.

BURNS FAVORS RECALL

Detective Would Put Police Administration Up to Mayor.

PUTS "O. K." ON FORCE

Says Commissioner Should Be Appointed for Life—Heckled by Cooper Union Crowd.

William J. Burns, dapper in his lion tamer's trousers and tight-fitting frock coat, told an audience of two thousand in Cooper Union last night just how he thought the Police Department ought to be conducted and how the city should be policed. And then he walked up and down the big platform and answered with astonishing patience hundreds of questions that were fired at him, sometimes accompanied with unfavorable personal opinions of himself.

The detective said that the Police Commissioner should be kept as far away as possible from politics and should be appointed for life, or during his good behavior, with recall by the Mayor. Then he said the Mayor should be subject to recall.

"If the Mayor sees fit to recall the Commissioner," he continued, "he should state the specific charges against the man for fifteen or thirty days, so that the public would have time to have knowledge of the matter and not get up in the morning and find that they have a new Commissioner they never heard of. I would also have it so that the Commissioner could make or break any policeman. I would send a captain and his command to a given district to remain there permanently. Further, I would have a chief of detectives stationed at Headquarters with his men who could be made into real detectives—not men who flash their badges and intrude their personalities upon the public, as I have done."

"I would also see to it that the Commissioner be permitted to employ confidential investigators, thus eliminating the odious 'stool pigeon.' I think that the individual policeman should be encouraged to answer questions put to him by citizens in a courteous and civil manner. When policemen are tried on criminal charges I think that the ranking and trial officer should be appointed only at the time of the trial. If that were done none of the officials would have any advance information that might prejudice them."

"This next point, I think, is very important. If a policeman be found guilty he should be discharged and the fact and information immediately reported to the grand jury for action. If a policeman is once dismissed from the department he should never under no circumstances be permitted to come back into the department again. He should, of course, have access to the courts, but even if they stand by him and find that he should be charged on a technicality, he should not be permitted to re-enter the department. If he wants to, he should sue the city."

"When a man is selected for the commission his name and those of the other candidates should be made public in advance, so that the public might discuss the fitness of the candidates. The Commissioner doesn't have to be a policeman; there is nothing for him to do but show common sense and administrative ability and firmness and honesty. Then there would be no cause to remove him and he could be free to continue with his good work."

Mr. Burns then said that he was ready and willing to answer all questions. He folded his arms and quietly paced back and forth as he shot back rapid fire answers. But after a while they began to come in too fast for the detective, and he was forced to unclasp his hands and face his audience and answer them as well and as quickly as he was permitted.

Every now and then some one in the rear, generally wearing a soft flannel shirt and a dirty face, fired a few questions of an impertinent nature at the detective, and was immediately hissed into quietness. Some of the more sensible questions—far in the minority—were such as the following:

"Could the Mayor and the Commissioner, if they had the mental strength and the honest desire to do so, clean up the gunmen and crooks in a single season?" And Mr. Burns answered "Yes."

"Are the police and detectives of New York City better than those of other cities?" asked a woman.

"I think that the Police Department, leaving out the detectives, is the best in the world," laughingly answered the detective.

SCHRANK COULD INSANE

"They Can Bury Me Alive," He Says After Verdict.

CALLS SHOOTING "A DUTY"

Committed to Asylum, Probably for Life, Roosevelt Assailant Denies He Is a Lunatic.

Milwaukee, Nov. 22.—John Schrank, who shot Theodore Roosevelt on the night of October 14 in Milwaukee, is insane. He was committed last afternoon by Municipal Judge A. C. Backus to the Northern Hospital for the Insane, near Oshkosh, until cured.

Before being led back to jail to await preparations for the trip to the asylum Schrank said:

"I had expected they would find me insane, because it was in the papers two days ago. I want to say now that I am sane and know what I am doing all the time. I am not a lunatic and never was one. I was called upon to do a duty sworn away my life. Each member went upon the stand and said I was incurably insane. They can bury me alive if they see fit. I don't care what happens now."

Commitment followed the presentation of an exhaustive report by the commission of five alienists, in which the defendant was unanimously adjudged insane, and the introduction of prima facie evidence of several witnesses.

Asked whether the defense had anything to offer, James G. Flanders, counsel, after a whispered conversation with Schrank, informed the court that it had not.

Cure Doubtful, Say Alienists.

District Attorney Sabel submitted a number of questions bearing upon medical terms to each of the alienists, all of whom agreed that Schrank was suffering from chronic paranoia and that it was doubtful if the disease could be cured.

Failure to effect a cure of Schrank's disorder, he said, would mean the rest of his life in the asylum, which he probably will be taken on Monday next.

The conclusions reached by the commission, consisting of Drs. W. F. Becker, D. W. Harrington, Frank Stutley and William E. Wegge, are:

First, John Schrank is suffering from insane delusions, grandiose in character and of a systematized variety.

Second, in our opinion, he is insane at the present time.

Third, on account of the connection existing between his delusions and the act with which he stands charged, we are of the opinion he is unable to confer intelligently with counsel on the conduct of his defense.

The commission's report includes a long address by Schrank to the commissioners, in which he apologized for causing unpleasantness in asking them to pass a verdict in a matter which should have been better tried by a higher than earthly court.

He then goes on to review the delusion in which he claimed to have looked into the dying eyes of President McKinley, "when a voice called to me to avenge his death. I was confident that my life was coming soon to an end and I was at once happy to know that my real mission on this earth was to die for my country and the cause of Republicanism." He added:

The shot at Milwaukee, which created an echo in all parts of the world, was not a shot fired at the citizen Roosevelt, but a shot at an ex-President, not a shot at the candidate of a so-called Progressive party, but a shot to influence the pending election, not a shot to gain for the cause of a political party, but a shot to influence the pending election, not a shot to gain for the cause of a political party, but a shot to influence the pending election.

ANOTHER TREASURY SHIFT

G. C. Bantz Resigns at Secretary's Request.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Gideon C. Bantz, connected with the Treasury Department for forty years, resigned as Assistant Treasurer of the United States today at the request of Secretary MacVeagh. He will be succeeded to-morrow by Christian S. Pearce, chief of the division of banks, loans and postal savings.

Secretary MacVeagh said the change was made because Mr. Bantz was not in sympathy with his administration policies. Mr. Bantz, it was announced, would receive some other office of responsibility in the Treasury Department.

News of the resignation became public almost simultaneously with the swearing in of Carmel A. Thompson, as Treasurer, to succeed Lee McClung, announcement of whose retirement a few days ago gave rise to rumors that the Secretary and Treasurer were out of sympathy.

FRANKS CREATE DEFICIT

Postage on Free Matter Would Have Netted \$20,000,000.

WEIGHED 61,377,000 LBS.

Political Documents Would Have Brought Government \$3,250,000 During Fiscal Year.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Political campaign material transmitted free of postage through the mails accounted, according to Postoffice Department records, for the difference between a postal surplus and a postal deficit for the last fiscal year, ended June 30. An account of franked mail forwarded for Congress, the executive departments and other government establishments shows that postage at the ordinary rate on this matter would have netted the government nearly \$20,000,000. About \$3,250,000 of this would have been paid on political documents.

The postal service handled during the year 10,246,000 pieces of franked mail, weighing 61,377,000 pounds. This was 3.8 per cent of the total weight of all domestic mail carried.

During the Presidential and Congressional primary campaign in the last quarter of the fiscal year, as disclosed by comparison with the amounts of free matter handled during corresponding periods of previous years, an extraordinary amount of franked matter was sent through the mails at public expense. This matter consisted of political speeches, reports and documents of all kinds, and even of one complete political campaign book, all of which had been made technically frankable by insertion in "The Congressional Record."

It is estimated that the total weight of this franked matter was between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 pounds, all of which was transmitted as first class mail.

Commenting on these figures, Postmaster General Hitchcock, who has long urged that restrictions should be thrown around the use of the franking privilege, said today:

The unusual expense entailed upon the postal service through the transmission by mail of the great amount of political matter during the primary campaign created a temporary deficit for the first time in two years, the total expenditures for the fiscal year of 1912 aggregating \$248,525,000, while the total revenues amounted to \$246,744,000. Had it not been for the cost of carrying franked political mail the postal account would have shown a surplus of more than \$1,000,000 instead of a deficit of \$1,781,000. And this surplus I have indicated would have been developed notwithstanding the fact that the compensation of postal employees was increased during the year by an aggregate of \$6,000,000.

Computations of expenditures and revenues indicate, however, that since the close of the last fiscal year the postal service once more is on a self-sustaining basis. On November 1—the latest date of available figures—it was found that the receipts were materially greater than the expenditures for the current year. Mr. Hitchcock expects this condition to be maintained throughout the year despite the large expenditure attendant upon the establishment of the parcels post system.

BOY RECITES ENTIRE "ILLAD"

University Faculty Astonished at Feat of Memory.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The faculty of Georgetown University today is discussing the feat of Thomas Healy, of this city, a junior, who successfully passed a grueling examination in Greek, going through with the "Illad" of twenty-four books and 15,682 lines as though it were his native tongue.

Healy, who is merely a boy and who has been "grinding" in Greek only two years, astonished the examining board with his exhibition of memory and his understanding of the language.

WHITMAN BOOM

ON FIRM GROUND

Continued from first page.

evil ones, also, that the judiciary is fearless, powerful and honest, and that we are able to call to our juries men who will act fairly, honestly and fearlessly."

The District Attorney spoke then of the unpleasant nature of the work that had been "put up to" the juries concerned in this case, and how well they had discharged their duties. "It hasn't been the District Attorney's office, but that office together with the courts, the grand and petit juries, yes, even with the police in a great many instances, that has accomplished whatever has been accomplished," he said.

He turned his attention then to those familiar words of the Mayor concerning those who are evil minded. "We're not all going to the howls, wows, either," said Mr. Whitman, "and we're not all evil minded. The great mass of the citizenship of New York is clean, honest and fearless, clear through. The people will always vote right—as between right and wrong—if the issue is put plainly. When there is a great moral issue New York City will vote right. Not speaking politically, but as a simple matter of fact, conditions in this city are not all they ought to be, but they have gradually, on the whole, improved steadily in my knowledge of affairs here in over twenty years."

"The good citizenship of the city is alive to the issues in New York, and the supreme issue is not to make New York as good as any other great city. I have no patience with those who say that New York is as good as London, or better than Paris, or as good as this or that other city. In the words of my profession, that is irrelevant and immaterial. The issue is to make the city as good as we can make it. It can be made better, purer and cleaner, and it will be."

CALIFORNIA TANGLE WORSE

Progressives Threaten to Tie Up Official Count.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Seventeen days after the Presidential election the question whether Wilson or Roosevelt carried California was to-night in a worse tangle of legal complications and threatened lawsuits than at any previous time.

Progressive leaders, disappointed by a court decision in Los Angeles invalidating totals for electors in precincts where the election judges had thought to save time and trouble by not putting down tally marks for an elector except the top one on each ticket, took heart to-day, and decided to institute legal proceedings in all the counties of the state which showed a plurality for Wilson.

This prospective action was announced following receipt in Los Angeles of a telegram from Governor Hiram W. Johnson at Sacramento, saying: "It is reported in the press here that the Progressives are going to quit," and urging the contrary attitude.

Secretary of State Jordan reiterated today his declaration that, if the recount in Los Angeles County ran over November 25, the date provisionally set by law for certifying returns from the state as a whole, he would wait until Los Angeles County reported. In this he is understood to have the support of an informal office, but if proceedings promised by the Progressives necessitate recounts in very many counties, it became a question to-night how long Jordan could hold out.

Among the counties in which contests are promised by the Progressives are Sacramento, Alameda, San Francisco, Humboldt and Del Norte.

DEMOCRATS SEE DANGER

Their Tariff Revision Plans May Go Awry in Congress.

FACING TROUBLE IN SENATE

Republicans Preparing to Make Their Fight Where the Majority Is Slight.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 22.—The tariff plans of President-elect Wilson and the Democratic party may yet go awry because of the slender majority the Democrats will have in the Senate in the next Congress. Legislators have been going over the situation carefully and are convinced that care must be taken in outlining a legislative programme if it is to be put through the upper house.

As the results now stand the Democrats are certain to have forty-nine Senators and the Republicans forty-four. Senator Sanders may pull through in Tennessee, and if the serious illness of Senator Rayner results in his death a Republican will probably be appointed in his place. A vacancy remains in Illinois, but it is not probable that Governor Deneen will fill it by appointment, as the Senate held that there had been no election. As it is, however, even a slight break in the Democratic ranks will make their position uncertain.

Republican Senators, who are preparing to make the Senate a battleground, smile at Mr. Bryan's assertion that there will be a free sugar bill, a sufficient number of Democrats from Louisiana and the beet sugar states being opposed to free sugar to block tariff revision in this respect. There is also serious doubt that the Democrats will be able to muster sufficient strength to pass a bill slashing the duties on wool. The fate of cotton also hangs in the balance, some of the Southern Senators being far from enthusiastic over cotton revision, now that there is no fear of a Presidential veto.

It will require very nice adjusting to carry through a plan of wholesale tariff revision if the Progressives join with the Republicans, which they will probably do. Other legislative problems also will not be solved merely because the Democratic leaders desire to solve them. Slight defections or difficulties of opinion will upset the Democratic machinery in the upper house, and in the lower house the majority is so unwieldy that difficulties are almost certain to arise.

A legislative committee to arrange the Democratic programme is one method that has been suggested to meet the difficulties that confront the Democrats. Even this will require careful adjustment, as a preponderance of one or another faction on the committee will result in friction. It is suggested by Democratic leaders that it would be best to iron out their difficulties in a committee of this sort rather than run the hazard of having open war in their own ranks in the two chambers.

Whether President-elect Wilson will submit to this arrangement and allow himself to be overshadowed by a committee, unofficial or otherwise, remains to be seen. It is not even a certainty that the Democratic majority of either of the houses will approve of the plan.

When Congress convenes next month the difficulties of the Democrats will begin at once with the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the tenure of office of the President of the United States to a single term. This stands as the unfinished business of the Senate. By unanimous consent the Senate has also agreed to take up the Page bill providing for co-operation with the states in encouraging agricultural instruction.

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TAFT APPROVES SHIP RULINGS

Regulations for Administering Free Materials Law Indorsed.

Washington, Nov. 22.—President Taft approved to-day the regulations recommended by the Treasury Department for the administration of the free ship materials law passed at the last session of Congress. The regulations have not been made public, but it is understood that they will provide for a liberal interpretation of the law.

Shipbuilding and manufacturing firms have strongly protested against the department's proposal to admit completed engines and machinery free of duty.

COLONEL ALLEN'S WILL VALID

Ticonderoga Hero's Descendants Lose Suit.

Surrogate Fowler admitted to probate yesterday the will of Colonel Ethan Allen, who was a well known lawyer and a descendant of General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame.

The will of Colonel Allen, which disposed of an estate valued at about \$200,000, was contested by Miss Kathleen Allen and Miss Nettie C. Allen, nieces of the testator. They alleged that Colonel Allen, who died on December 3, 1911, at the age of seventy-nine years, was of unsound mind, and was under the undue influence of a woman who had posed as a relative, but really was not a member of the family.

Surrogate Fowler, who heard the contest, decided yesterday that Colonel Allen was of sound mind when he executed his will and was not under any restraint.

MACVEAGH VS. TEA BOARD

Will Disregard Decision Declaring the Read Test Illegal.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary MacVeagh will disregard the recent decision of the board of tea appeals at New York declaring illegal the so-called Read test for determining whether imported tea contain coloring matter. A Treasury Department statement made to-day threatens to turn over all disputed cases to the Department of Agriculture for test under the pure food law if the board employs any other test than the Read test in passing upon appeals.

Surrogate Fowler, who heard the contest, decided yesterday that Colonel Allen was of sound mind when he executed his will and was not under any restraint.

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LV NORTH PHILADELPHIA - - 4:31 P. M.	AR WASHINGTON - - - 10:25 A. M.
LV WASHINGTON - - - 3:10 P. M.	AR NORTH PHILADELPHIA - 7:54 A. M.
LV BALTIMORE - - - 4:20 P. M.	AR NEW YORK
AR CHICAGO - - - 9:45 A. M.	Hudson Terminal - - - 9:40 A. M.
	Pennsylvania Station - - - 8:40 A. M.

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